



European athletics cup soon

Moscow has brought together practically all the stars of European athletics, many of them world stars, to compete in the tenth European athletics cup.

The top male team will get "The Bowl of Florence", while the top female side will lift "The Silver Girl" prize. Taking part will be over 400 contestants and they will compete on August 17 and 18 in 36 events on nearly a full Olympic programme.

It is the first time that Moscow is hosting such a tournament which is second in scale and importance only to the Olympics and the World Cup, said Valery Kuvayev, member of the Organising Committee and deputy head of the athletics department of the USSR Sports Committee. The venue will be the Grand Sports Arena of the Leningrad Stadium, which recently welcomed participants

and guests of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. I am sure, he continued, that all will greet as heartily the European Cup entrants.

The stadium is even nicer now. The arena itself and the warming-up zone boast a new tartan covering approved of by many entrants already after they first practised there.

All is fine, said world high jumping champion Tamara Bykova studiously inspecting the high-jumping sector. The only thing left is scoring good marks.

Scores of world and hundreds of continental and national records have been set in this giant arena, and hopefully the tradition will continue, for taking part are such like Sebastian Coe who five years ago won the 800 m Olympic title here, and Steve Cram who recently set as many as three world marks in the one and two miles and the 1,500 m. They will be joined by renowned Uwe Hohn, Marita Koch, and Marlies Gehr of the GDR, Helena Fibingerova and Imrich Buger of Czechoslovakia, Harald Schmid and Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany, and Italians Alberto Cova and Sara Sironi, who also won the gold at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow. There are many spectacular names in other teams, too. As for the hosts, they have notables like Sergei Bubka, Gennady Avdeyenko, Natalya Lisovskaya, Yuriy Tamm, Oleg Protchenko, Anatoly Vasilyev, etc.

The organizers have prepared a varied hors concours programme. Specifically, they invite journalists, coaches, judges, doctors and attendants, in a word, all who wish to enter on



Soviet judge Nimir Toomas is often called Europe's best starter by athletes and journalists. Now he is all set for the Cup.

Photos by Andrei Golovanov and Andrei Knyazev

August 18 the "Mile of Peace" run under the motto "For Peace and Cooperation".

The Cup will be covered by over 400 newsmen from many countries.

The men's field will include Britain, the GDR, West Germany, Italy, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and the USSR and the women's — Bulgaria, Britain, the GDR, West Germany, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The first and second placed teams as well as the European teams built up on the strength of the showings will represent the continent in October's World Cup in Australia. A nation may field in each event only one athlete or team, which will add to the keenness of competition.

tions of our yachtsmen who were successful in such regattas in various years.

Yachting

Yuri Tokovoy of the USSR has won the "Pino" class at the European youth open championships just ended in Barcelona. Involved were 42 racers from 11 European and Latin American countries.

Tokovoy carried on the tradi-

Equestrian sport

The USSR came third in the dressage contest at the European championship in Copenhagen, totalling 4,735 points. Olga Klimko on Barbis totalling 1,624 points, Vladimir Kovshov

Champion slips up

17-year-old Wimbledon-85 winner Boris Becker of West Germany, who recently excelled in the winning Davis cup match versus the US, dropped out at

Champion slips up

— 1,550 on Rukh and Yelena Fetushkova — 1,581 on Khevauro. West Germany took the title with 4,886 while Denmark came second with 4,763 points.

Ice hockey soon to start

Leading Soviet clubs are winding up training to play some trial games in preparation for the first tournaments of the new season, which officially opens on September 20 when the 40th national championship gets under way.

On August 19, CAC, who have won the national championships 28 times, will start their West German tour and from September 1 to 7 defend their European Cup at Megève (France) against clubs from Czechoslovakia, Sweden, West Germany and Poland.

Without belittling the merits of this tournament, we still think that the overseas tour facing CAC will be a much rougher sailing. Doubtless lots of fans are looking forward to the club's games with top NHL teams from December 26 to January 4. On December 31, CAC will take on Montreal Canadiens with whom they drew 3-3 in 1975 (that game is still one of the most glorious pages in world ice-hockey history).

The USSR side, which lost their world title in the last season, could have hard time regaining it. Coaches Viktor Tkachenov and Vladimir Yuzovskiy will field a tentative side against world champions Czechoslovakia in three away games early September.

Next the team will play in the Moscow Izvestia tournament which comes on in December and then meet Sweden, West Germany and Finland in friendly games. The climax of the season will be the world and European championships scheduled between April 12-28 in Moscow.

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Brazilians again coachless

Tele Santana, who successfully led the Brazilian football team through the elimination tournament of the world championship, has again left Brazil for Saudi Arabia, where he had been coaching the Al-Ahli club for several years. He told journalists, he would possibly be unable to lead Brazil during the world football cup finals in Mexico.

Santana's contract with Al-Ahli, which he signed after the 1982 world championship expires next October.

It is a great honour for me to coach Brazil, he stressed, but

now the country's football confederation is undergoing major changes which are bound to cause certain difficulties. President Collor Coutinho, with whom I am on excellent terms, will leave his post and only the future will tell whom he would like to head the national team. Santana has returned to Saudi Arabia, and if the confederation leadership decides again to invite him to serve as chief coach, they would have to talk to Al-Ahli, who are reluctant to sever their contract with the renowned Brazilian football expert.



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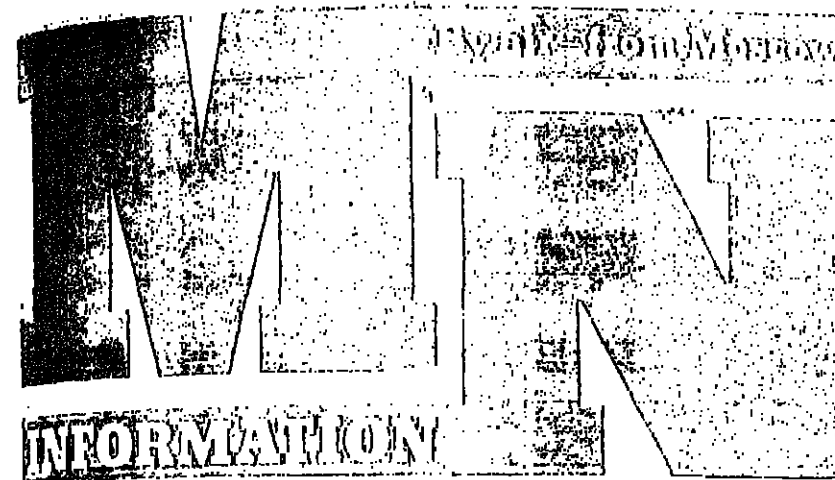
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REVOLUTIONARY SOLIDARITY

Soviet-Albanian relations, inspired by Vladimir Lenin, have passed the test of time and have been strengthened by the years. This was stressed at a grand meeting in Moscow marking the 60th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Treaty.

A Bialkovic, vice-chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet League for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan, said that Afghan people's victory over British colonialists was made possible by the new friendship treaty which emerged after the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The history of Afghanistan's independent development, he said, was closely linked with its friendly relations with the USSR. The past decade has borne out the truth about the equality, mutual respect and solidarity, mutual aid for sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference.

Albania's victorious April Revolution heralded a qualitative stage in bilateral relations based on solid friendship, revolutionary solidarity, cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan dynamically developing in diverse areas for the benefit of their peoples, in the interests of peace and international justice.

SOVIET ATHLETICS TRIUMPH

European Cups-85 won by Soviet athletes

The USSR emerged victorious in a series of rather keen European Cup competitions at the Central Stadium in Moscow.

The Soviet female squad totalling 111 points. The GDR ran 111, followed by Britain — 67, Bulgaria — 65, Czechoslovakia — 62, Poland — 60, Germany — 57 and Italy — 50.

The USSR also topped the list of the GDR with 113 points. Germany — 91, Britain — 82, Poland — 65, Czechoslovakia — 62.



Soviet athletes Nadezhda Olizarenko and Oleg Protchenko with Soviet European Cup.

Holiday in the air

A grand air and sport show devoted to the 40th anniversary of Victory over fascist Germany and national Aviation Day was held last Sunday in Moscow's

Tushino airfield. Taking part were the country's top air clubs, coaches and flyers.

They undertook extremely spectacular aerobatics like loops, wing-overs, controlled spins, and several other complicated air manoeuvres. For instance, pilots from the Chkalov Central flying club manoeuvred their four Yak-30 planes in diamond-shaped formation hundred of metres from each other, making the most complex acrobatic stunts without altering the rigid geometry of their flight routes.

Parachutists tried to excel with delayed drops and group numbers in free fall and under parachute canopies.

Aviation sports have always been popular with Soviet youth. Remarkably, of the 1,085 world records registered by the International Aviation Federation as of January 1, 1985 the USSR has 478. Present at the show were Party and Government representatives.

Over a hundred thousand spectators witnessed the birth of several national records — five of them by the Soviet athletes — and many other impressive showings.



Olga Vladikina of the USSR cleared 206 cm, an all-time second-best mark, and world record holder Tamara Bykova of the USSR came second with 202 cm. They both failed to break the 207 cm world mark.

Holiday in the air

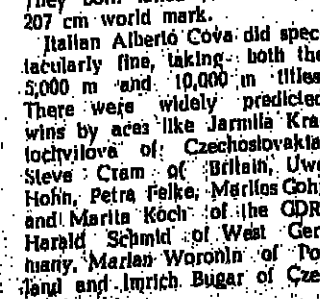
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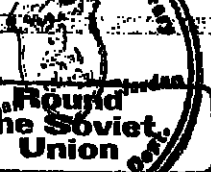
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● A CAMPAIGN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PERIODICALS HAS BEEN LAUNCHED IN THE USSR. By tradition an overwhelming majority of the population prefer to pay the subscription fee so that postmen bring newspapers and magazines to their homes. Every Soviet family subscribes, on the average, to six periodicals. It is expected that their simultaneous press sum will be more than 427 million copies.

● LIFE HAS COME BACK TO NORMAL NEAR THE TOLSA.

CHIK VOLCANO ON THE FAR EASTERN PENINSULA OF KAMCHATKA. Ten years ago a powerful eruption in this area turned an area of 300 sq km into a lifeless desert. But scientists have established that 50 species of plants are already growing on the fields covered with ashes and lava.

● A STATE RESERVE HAS BEEN SET UP ON THE NORTHERN SLOPES OF THE SIKHOTOLIN MOUNTAIN RANGE. Cedar forests and spawning rivers of the Tatar coast have been placed under state protection. This was necessitated by the fact that the Baikal-Amur Railway passes in this area and various branches of the national economy are developing on the shore.

INDIAN FILM WEEK

Thousands of residents of Moscow, Riga, Irkutsk and Donetsk are again making an exciting trip to India. The whole of this wonderful country and the life of her people is opened up for us by films of various years being demonstrated at the annual Indian Film Week in the Soviet Union.

Among them is "The Gist", which won a special jury prize at the recent 14th Moscow International Film Festival, as well as "Hip Hip Hurray!", "A Star", "Nayam and Shyam", "Ulla Sidha", "The Invisible One", "Like Three Musketeers", "Voice", and others.

Indian films made their first appearance in this country in the early '50s and have since been a great success with our audiences for their humanism, kindness, musical wealth and the colourful and varied palette of camerawork.

Taking part in the Week are noted Indian film personalities — director I. V. Sasi, who made "The Invisible One", and actresses Seema Sasi and Rohini Hattangady, who played a leading part in "The Gist".

We are in this country for the first time and are very impressed by the heartiness and hospitality of Soviet people, said Seema Sasi with a smile. Moscow is exceptionally beautiful, and I am happy that I am seeing it for myself.

We hope to see here the Soviet films we saw at home, I. V. Sasi added. Our people like them very much, therefore the opportunity to be in Moscow, meet our colleagues and discuss plans for joint productions is especially valuable to us. We might jointly make a feature film about Indian music, dances and songs.

Alexander DONSKOI



Indian film makers posed for this picture by the Moscow cinema theatre "Mir" (Peace) on the opening day of Indian Film Week in the USSR.

(Continued on page 8)

Round the Soviet Union

● THE OLDEST ENCAMPMENT OF PRIMITIVE PEOPLE IN THE TRANSBAIKAL AREA HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE MOUTH OF THE TAIGA RIVER MENZA BY ARCHAEOLOGISTS OF THE CHITA TEACHERS TRAINING INSTITUTE. At a depth of 6 metres they unearthed a cultural layer relating to the early Neolithic period. The bones of a rhino, deer as well as stone implements found there are 50,000-60,000 years old.

● RECONSTRUCTION WORK IS UNDER WAY IN THE MOST PICTURESCAPE CORNER OF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF CRIMEA — THE NIKITSKY BOTANICAL GARDENS. Its unimpaired collection has existed for more than 150 years. Now it includes over 20,000 species of hybrids and plants which haven't enough room on the former territory. Under the new design the motor road passing through the garden will be done away with.

● A NEW ROLLER WHICH ARRIVED IN TALLINN — THE PORT OF ITS REGISTRY — HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER NIKOLAI JANSON, AN ESTONIAN REVOLUTIONARY. ESTONIA IS ONE OF THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLICS. The motorship will carry in its holds 600 cars or thousands of tonnes of cargo in containers. Loading and unloading of the roller is carried out right from the moorage. Soon "Nikolai Janson" will set off for its maiden cruise to the shores of Scandinavia.

THE RESTLESS WORLD OF GLACIERS

The permafrost kingdom—the biggest glaciers of our planet—are situated in Soviet Central Asia, not far from deserts with their intolerable summer heat, where the highest mountain ranges of Tien-Shan and the Pamirs rise. Twenty-five of them are more than 15 km long, and the biggest Fedchenko glacier stretches for more than 70 kilometres. It covers an area of nearly 1,000 sq km.

Modern glaciers contain vast fresh water resources. The annual yield of the above-mentioned glaciers is over 20 cu kilometres. This flow is quite okay for areas of irrigated farming in Central Asia. It is also good that intensive thawing takes place in the second half of summer.



The hydrometeorological station.

Glaciers are not indifferent to the whims of weather, especially to sharp changes in temperature. This causes their debacles and, consequently, floods. Therefore, Soviet glaciologists are on a constant look-out. A hydrometeorological station has been functioning for more than 50 years on the Fedchenko glacier. In this severe and lifeless area,



The Fedchenko glacier.

at more than 4,000 metres above sea level, where hurricane winds rage for 240 days and temperature drops to 40 degrees below zero, the staff of the station go out eight times a day onto the platform to take the readings of instruments and transmit them to the hydrometeorological service centres of the country.

Observations of fluctuations in glacier regime on our entire planet are now conducted under a single international programme. Soviet scientists, too, are trying to solve the mysteries of this original weather "kitchen". On the basis of obtained data they have on several occasions managed to reliably forecast glacier cataclysms and, thus, considerably reduce their destructive activity.

1,000 new robots every month

The latest statistical data show that intensive reactivation is taking place in Soviet industry. About 4,000 mechanized, production, transfer and relay lines were installed in the first 6 months of 1965. Some 1,500 new types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, instruments and means of automation were developed. Priority is given to digital programmed control machine tools, to processing centres, flexible automatic systems and robotized complexes. The USSR is currently producing more than 1,000 robots per month. By increasing the fleet of robots our country is so far second only to Japan, but here too the gap is narrowing. However, despite the rather impressive achievements, the rates of production reactivation are still insufficient.

In the next Five-Year Development Plan period (1966-1970) it is envisaged to double the rates of renewing technology and priority in this respect goes to machine-building. At the same time the number of scientific production associations is sharply increasing where research and design subdivisions, experimental plants and organizations on a wide-scale introduction of new developments are functioning under one roof.

Like 25 Cheops pyramids

Vladimir Rymarevich, a local engineer, has proposed the use of a pneumatic container transport to fill the 335-metre earth dam of the Rogunskaya power station being built in Tajikistan (Central Asian republic). He has made a feasibility study of his idea which the Moscow design bureau Transprogres is prepared to put into effect.

The project proceeds from the fact that the delivery of building materials to the construction

site of the world's biggest dam by trucks will take too much time. The scope of the work is tremendous for the dam will be the size of 25 Cheops pyramids. According to the engineer, the big fleet of many-tonne up-lift lorries must be replaced with pneumatic containers combined with a pneumatic pipeline. These progressive transportation systems will supplement each other well at the dam site.

into outer space. What is the practical result of such an intensive exploration of cosmos? Replying to this question, the journal *NAUKA I ZHIZN* (Science and Life) writes that the science of planetary and astrophysics has been supplemented over the past quarter of a century more than throughout centuries that have passed since Copernicus and Galileo. Today the achievements of practically all the fundamental scientific trends are used by cosmologists and there is no science and a sphere of human activity in general which did not experience, to one measure or another, the direct or indirect influence of space explorations. Being one of the main customers of numerous most up-to-date instruments, apparatuses and other devices, cosmologists thereby actively stimulates the development of whole branches of science and production, stresses the journal.

The development of cosmologists has advanced applied mechanics and the theory of combustion, the theory of automatic control and the science of materials, technology of metals and chemistry of polymers, radio-engineering and cyborgics, electrical engineering and atomic power.

DR. BEKHTEREVA'S DISCOVERY
"We have received a very important information from the USSR. Dr. Nalaya Bekhtereva has discovered a detector of mistakes and located its position". This statement taken from the US press is quoted by *IZVESTIA*. Academician Nalaya Bekhtereva, a physiologist whose work has been highly appreciated in USA, and staff members of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, which she heads, were the first in the Soviet Union to use implanted electrodes for diagnosis and treatment. They helped in curing grave diseases which could not be cured by ordinary surgical or therapeutic means. This method provided practical medicine not only with new opportunities to save hopeless patients but also was a means for observing the brain from inside this organ. The observations conducted for many years made it possible to reveal the mechanisms and laws of the brain's work, determine the zones directly connected with the higher functions of consciousness. It became possible to dis-

cover a group of neurons related to speech, to decision taking and image recognition. The work of Bekhtereva and her students has been submitted for the 1965 USSR State Prize.

DANILA MONASTERY BEING RESTORED
The Russian Orthodox Church is restoring the ancient Danila Monastery situated on the bank of the Moskva River in the Soviet capital. The work will be completed in 1968, to coincide with the thousandth anniversary of the baptism of Russia, writes *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*.

The most ancient structure of the Danila Monastery was erected seven centuries ago, the main walls and towers — in the 17th century. The majestic Trinity cathedral built after the design of architects Osip Bove and built after the design of architects Osip Bove (designer of the Bolshoi Theatre building in Moscow) was constructed in the 19th century. Many structures of the monastery were repeatedly reconstructed. To give the monastery their original look old monastery recordings and photographs were used. The most experienced restorers, well-known artists were drawn into this work.

After restoration the Danila Monastery will house a school of religious studies and the residence of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia. International meetings will also be held there.

"The new administrative centre being created in the Danila Monastery will enable the Russian Orthodox Church to carry out more actively its international and peace activities," said Metropolitan Filaret of Moscow and Byelorussia, Chairman of the department of external church relations of Moscow Patriarchy, in an interview with the above newspaper.

"The Russian Orthodox Church," recalled Metropolitan Filaret, "regularly initiates the coming of religious figures from various countries in a united front in defence of peace and to oppose threats of a new world war. Thus, the World Conference of Religious Workers for Saving the Sacred Gift of Life From Nuclear Catastrophe was held in Moscow in 1962. It was attended by over 800 representatives of various religions from 80 countries."

Places to visit

Concerts in a cathedral



A majestic melody resounds in the Kiev House of Organ and Chamber Music located at a former cathedral. Soviet and Czechoslovak restorers have turned the old premises into a concert hall. The billboards invite Kievans and their guests into the enchanting realm of music by Bach, Mozart, Saint-Saëns and Glazunov.

The Czechoslovak-made Meger-Kloss organ in the cathedral has a magnificent and powerful sound. This instrument-orchestra has nearly 4,000 pipes and 55 registers. Perhaps it is the only instrument built with due account of its future premises. The cathedral's brilliant acoustics enables listeners to become familiar with one of the finest genres of music.

GEORGIAN HEALTH RESORTS TODAY AND TOMORROW

The programme of complex development of health resorts in Georgia, approved by the Council of the Caucasian Republics, is meant for the period to the year 2000.

Trade unions, which run 47 of the 52 existing resorts, are active in elaborating a programme. It provides for not only extension of the network of sanatoria, hotels and tourist bases but also more effective use of the local resources. More than two thousand mineral water springs and the extraction of more than 100 million litres per day of sea water are comparatively small resources of Georgia (approximately 10 thousand square kilometres). Suburban waters and medicinal muds determine the development of the health resorts, and their capacities will grow at least by half as much as today.

Five million people from all the republics are expected to have their holidays at Georgian health resorts this year. The Black Sea coast attracts a large number of foreign tourists.

Telephone encyclopaedia

What is the name of the small island in the Baltic? Who was the Admiral? Who was the first to land in Russia? How long does it take an ant to reach its nest? What is the name of the first Soviet satellite? These are the kind of questions registered in the telephone encyclopaedia. Set up by the Board of the telephone network, it soon will be one of the most useful services for the city on the Neva with a population of many millions. In the first years it supplied 40,000 various types of information to its subscribers. In the past few years the number has increased to 7 million transmitted by 33 various sections. It is a real encyclopaedia.

Dialling only three figures and the number of his telephone for 15 kopeks, one can learn the address of Leningraders or inhabitants of other cities, weather forecasts, Sport-loto results, cinema and TV programmes, or receive legal advice.

Science and technology

ELECTRONIC 'GARDEN'

Compilation of a card-index of plants has started at the Main Botanical Gardens of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This will make it possible to systematize information about 300,000 samples of plants from different parts of the country.

The information retrieval system will include facts about plants of forests and fields, about unique exhibits of arboreta. It will be sufficient to send an inquiry to the computer and the needed information will appear on a display. The "storage" of the electronic "garden" will be regularly supplemented with new data.

CERAMICS SAVE HEAT

Original devices developed by scientists at the Institute of Thermal and Electrical Physics of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences serve as traps for heat. Instruments connected to the network accumulate heat which is then absorbed by ceramics in the form of labyrinth warmed up to 700 degrees. What's more, accumulation of thermal energy takes place at night and the instruments supply it at daytime, thus saving power stations from extra load.

To stimulate energy consumption at night, when the load on shale power stations is not so big, Estonia has instituted "night tariff". On scientists' proposal charges for the use of electric energy at night have been reduced four times for industrial enterprises and a number of other consumers, compared with daytime energy consumption. In order to make the new method produce greater effect, scientists have developed instruments of various capacity which convert electric energy into heat.

In industry and agriculture, where thermal accumulators worked out together with scientists are used, their utilization has brought about considerable reduction of expenditure on electric energy. Electricity meters there do not show consumption of energy at daytime.

Scientific calculations show that further expansion of the sphere of such instruments will make it possible to reduce several times consumption of fuel, which is brought from the eastern districts of the country.

Soviet scientists favour international cooperation aimed at saving sea shores.

Destiny of sea beaches

Soviet scientists have warned that sea beaches are in danger. Waves erode sea shores at an average speed of 10 centimetres a year on 70 per cent of sand and lowland beaches; 20 per cent of them — up to one metre a year and only 10 per cent of such terrains are still comparatively stable.

These facts were obtained as a result of comparing ancient and contemporary geographical maps, analysing the data of air and outer-space surveys. Research has been carried out as part of the Soviet participation in the work of the International Commission for Littoral Environment, which drew leading experts from all coastal states.

At a scientific conference in

Leningrad Soviet participants in the project stated that the process of recession and shores had acquired a global and critical nature in the whole world. One of its main reasons, scientists consider, is the mass barraging of rivers by power and irrigation dams.

Therefore, the sea doesn't receive the large quantities of sand and stones that settle down at the bottom of artificial reservoirs. It especially does harm to the Black Sea coast, the shores of Scandinavia, the sea littorals near the Nile delta and a number of other big rivers.

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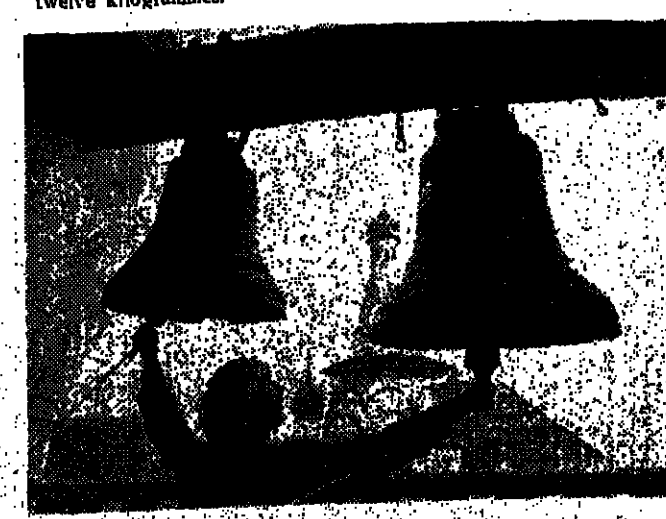
SUZDAL BELLS ARE TOLLING

In Suzdal, at the Spaso-Yevl'mevsky monastery (built in the 16th-17th centuries and which now forms part of the Vladimir-Suzdal Museum Reserve) its campanile has been brought back to life. Thus the numerous guests to the ancient city have a rare opportunity to hear toll of the bells.

The bells are tolled in three genres: one is festive, another—solemn, majestic and sonorous

and the third — ensemble ringing. This enables one to appreciate the sound of every bell separately and all of them together.

The biggest bell on the Suzdal campanile weighs more than one tonne. The smallest, which came to the campanile from a fire tower—slightly more than twelve kilograms.



VIEWPOINT

TRADE UNIONS AND LIVING STANDARDS

Yevgeny TRENENKOV

The Soviet people get nearly one-third of the total amount of whatever they consume from social consumption funds. They are used to ensure free education and medical services for the population, old-age and disability pensions and various benefits, stipends to students, annual paid leaves, as well as free or reduced-rate accommodation (with a discount of up to two-thirds of the actual cost) at health resorts, holiday homes, hotels and so on.

A decisive role in the formation of these funds belongs to the state; the share of the state budget in the total amount of social consumption funds is about 60 per cent. Six per cent are deductions from the profits of state enterprises and organizations and only 4 per cent come from trade unions and other mass organizations.

Trade unions take part in drawing up and submitting for government consideration proposals on improving the living standards of Soviet people, and involved in this are social consumption funds, too.

Last year trade unions submitted for planning bodies more than 50 proposals on various social problems. Most of them were accepted. These included proposals on additional construction of more than 200,000 flats along with those approved by the five-year targets. Trade unions participated in solving questions pertaining to reductions in retail prices of a number of goods (especially those for children) and medicines.

At enterprises and organizations trade union committees and their commissions practically participate in the distribution of payments and benefits from social consumption funds. Especially great is the role of local trade union committees in the sphere of planning and utilization of the so-called funds of social and cultural measures and housing construction, which constitute about four per cent of the annual amount of social funds in the country, i.e., approximately 5,000 million rubles.

Trade unions in the USSR not only participate in the distribution of social funds but also dispose of a considerable part of these funds. Control over state social insurance has been transferred to them. This is about a third of all expenses from social consumption funds. In the current five-year period a number of major social measures were carried out at the expense of the social insurance funds which amounted to 48,400 million rubles this year. A partly paid leave was introduced for mothers to enable them to take care of their children until they are one year old. (This is in addition to the fully paid leave on pregnancy and childbirth existing long ago.) Benefits to single mothers have been increased. New privileges have been established for the payment of vouchers to Young Pioneer camps; 50 per cent of the accommodation is provided free of charge while the rest are offered at 20 per cent of their actual cost. The network of health resorts, holiday homes and recreation centres has been expanded. A total of 62 million people resided in these places last year. This year trade unions allocated from social insurance funds about 2,000 million rubles on the treatment of workers and employees in the health resorts alone.

Unique power transmission line tested

Soviet specialists have begun testing the first stage of a 1,150-kilovolt electric power transmission line. The construction of this line, almost 2,500 kilometres long, is one of the most daring energetic projects. Nowhere in the world have attempts been made to transmit electric energy at such a distance and with such a high tension current. This superline will connect Ekibastuz (a coal-rich basin in North Kazakhstan,

where a complex of major thermal stations is being built) with the Urals, the oldest industrial area in the USSR.

For the Soviet Union, where enormous distances often separate energy sources from its consumers the problem of transmitting energy with the least losses is of paramount importance, since the bulk of Soviet industrial potential is concentrated in the European part of the country and in the Urals, while the biggest

centres of fuel extraction are in the Asian part. Therefore, parallel to developing a branchy 750-kilovolt-line network in the western parts of the country, more economical and powerful lines, with superhigh tension current of 1,150 kilovolts, are currently under construction.

New superhigh tension lines will provide a basis for creating a Siberian energy ring connecting the Ekibastuz energy complex, thermal stations of Western and Eastern Siberia, and the electric stations built on the Angara and Yenisei rivers.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

TRADE UNIONS AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

Now that intensive work is going on in the country to solve various problems connected with the intensification of the economy on the basis of scientific and technological progress, the human factor assumes special importance, writes in *EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA* S. Shklyov, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. Trade unions contribute in every way to the creation of favourable conditions that enable every person to demonstrate his capabilities, initiative and skill.

At present, functioning under the guidance of trade unions are 24 scientific and technological societies as well as the All-Union Society of Inventors and Innovators. They unite in their ranks more than 25.5 million workers, collective farmers, scientists, engineers and technicians. These societies are a mighty force with great opportunities for solving the tasks of scientific and technological progress.

They annually submit to the planning and economic bodies more than one million recommendations and proposals on the advancement of science and technology, the use of scientific-technological achievements in production. For example, the implementation of the proposal for improving the quality and durability of farm machines on the basis of applying polymer materials will produce in the current five-year period (1961-65) economic effect of more than 2 million rubles. Individual proposals by the scientific and technological public have been taken into account in the plans of the country's economic and social development.

EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE: WHAT IS THE RESULT?

Since the time when the Soviet Union launched the world's first artificial satellite, more than 3,000 automatic and manned probes of different countries were sent

PROFILES

ALEXANDER TATARSKY

Five years ago the presenter of the popular TV programme "Cinepantomime", film director Alexander Tatarsky, introduced a young film director, Alexander Tatarsky to viewers. The latter produced a box with plasticine for children, which can be bought in every shop. He opened it and inside was another "Alexander Tatarsky", though small and made of plasticine. The toy displayed the unprecedented possibilities inherent in the art of plasticine animation. Then the TV screen showed a swift string of episodes from Alexander Tatarsky's film "The Plasticine Crow". Literally a day later, the song from the film was sung here and there by youngsters.

"The Plasticine Crow" was awarded the main prize of the all-Union TV film festival. Another film by Tatarsky, "Last Year Snowfall", won the "Silver Kuber" prize at the 3rd International Festival of Animated Cartoons in Varna, while his film, "The Back Side of the Moon", took the First Prize at the 6th World Festival of Animated Cartoons.

Alexander Tatarsky took to animation at 16 after overcoming the temptation of a circus career. One minute of a film requires nearly 1,500 drawings and a genuine "art conveyor". At the animated cartoon film studio in his native Kiev, Tatarsky did practically all jobs at this "conveyor".

A moment came when the young artist understood that he would like to do the directing himself, to make his films different. Thus another animated cartoon studio came into being at the Kiev Palace of Young Pioneers. It was called "The Trick". It had a staff of only two professional artists and self-taught directors — Alexander Tatarsky and his friend Igor Kovalev.

Years of persistent quest and experiments went by. Films made by Tatarsky, Kovalev and scores of their enthusiastic assistants — schoolchildren — began to win prizes at amateur festivals. Once a famous children's writer Eduard Uspensky saw one of their films and realized that they were the right people to whom he could entrust his new character — a plasticine crow. On Uspensky's advice, the two friends were invited to Moscow to continue their experiments at the Central Television.



pansky's advice, the two friends were invited to Moscow to continue their experiments at the Central Television.

The Tatarsky studio has produced dozens of technically unusual characters. Some were made by plasticine strokes, others — by using gouache paints. The impetuosity and dynamism in Tatarsky's films are difficult to recount, but generally all his characters are expressive, grotesque and easy to remember.

This may be because director Tatarsky believes that the main character in the animation art is an artist.

Now Tatarsky's group consists of eleven actors, the majority of whom are young people. When I visited them at the studio they were in haste putting finishing touches to another film.

Andrei NAZAROV

FACTS and EVENTS

Operas. Molchanov's opera "The Dawn Here Are Quiet", based on a story by Soviet writer B. Vasilyev, has been staged in Peking by the opera company attached to the chief political

administration of the Chinese Army in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of victory in the war of resistance against Japanese invaders and the world antifascist war. This is the first foreign opera to have been staged in China.

Till then, old circus...

It is difficult to find a Muscovite or a guest of the capital who has not been at the circus in Tsvetnoi Boulevard. How much joy and energy circus performances gave us! But on August 13 the mood was a little sad at the old Moscow circus. It was a farewell show: from today the circus-veteran closes down for a three-year renovation.

As never before farewell applause lasted for a long time and spectators reluctantly left their seats as they said good-bye to their favourite ring. In the first row stayed, perhaps, the last, most strict spectator — Chief Artistic Director and Manager of the circus, Yuri Nikulin.

The old Moscow circus is very dear to me, said Yu. Nikulin. Well, I have been connected with it for almost 40 years, so it has become my second home. It is sorrowful to part with the circus for three years and to think that this house, where

every corner remains in my collections, is to be reconstructed.

Our circus will be 105 in October. The building has always grown out of date and was always pressed for time to overhaul it. Even during the war the circus did not cease its show. The alteration from the old house is like imagining Moscow without the Bolshoi Theatre. Therefore not only its exterior but the interior — comfortable and agreeable — will be retained as well. True, new rows will be added so that the circus will be able to accommodate more spectators. No. 10 which is used by the circus will also be preserved. This will look like in the times of Karamzin and Pushkin. It will be a lot of work ahead. It is that three years will slip by quickly and by 1988 our circus will reopen its doors again to meet us in a new old circus.



Yuri Nikulin, Chief Artistic Director and Manager (centre), bids circus actors bidding farewell to spectators.

THREE PREMIERES

Soviet plays today form part and parcel of the repertoire of each drama theatre in the GDR. Among the new works of Berlin companies are three plays based on the works of Soviet authors. GDR audiences are quite familiar with the creative work of Alexander Gelman: many theatres in the country still stage his plays. Soviet films based on his works have been screened in the cinemas as well. However, the play "The Under the Torch" has been produced in

the GDR for the first time. It was staged by the company of the Maxim Gorky Theatre — the long-standing "specialist" on Russian and Soviet plays.

For the first time the comedy of Emil Braginsky and Eldar Ryazanov, "The Garage", has been staged at one of the capital's theatres Volksbühne.

The premiere of the play "The Promise" by Alexei Arbusov also recently took place on the same Volksbühne Theatre.

CHILDREN'S FILM FESTIVAL IN ITALY

The 15th International Festival of Films for Children and Youth has ended in Giffoni Valle Piana, Italy. The jury consisted of 45 children and teenagers. In the section of full-length feature films the first prize went to the Italian film "Man to Man" and in the section of briefs and cartoons — to the Soviet entry, "The Girl With Blue Eyes", as well as the American film "The She Bear".

The children were the most exacting and most strict members of the jury. Pronouncing their final verdict, they declared that they gave preference to those films which speak about problems of importance today: school, family relations, cognition of the world. Fairy-tale films are for little children. Older children want real life complete with its joys and troubles.

The authorities decided that in the next (16th) Festival in Giffoni Valle Piana, the programme will include the finest Soviet films for children made in the past.



U. Gurkin. "A Lake of Mountain Ghosts".
N. Orlov. An illustration for Ailal Epos. "Mother Earth and a Blue Cow".

An exhibition "In the Blue Altai Mountains" is open at the Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples in Moscow. The display features 120 paintings, graphic sheets and items of sculpture made by artists from the Altai area over the last few years. Also on view are landscapes depicting the beauty of Siberia, large mountains and banks of the Katun River as well as illustrations for the Altai epos, portraits of our contemporaries and still life.



WHAT'S ON!

August 20-23

THEATRES

Operetta Theatre (at the Mirror Theatre of the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Karetny Ryad St). 20 — Kremer, "Catherine". 22 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 23 — Lialov, "Sevastopol Waltz".

Stanislavsky Drama Theatre (23 Gorky St). 20 — Zahradnik, "The Melody for a Peacock". 21, 22 — Portnov, "Guests". 23 — Tokareva, "Improvisation". Performances at the Lenin Komsomol Drama Theatre (6 Cherkovaya St). 20 — Mikhailov, "Noah and His Sons". 21, 22 — Kertse, "Widows". 23 — Kravtsov, "A House-Warming Party in the Old House".

Moscow Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leninsky Prospekt). 21, 22, 23 — Tariverdiyev, "Count Calisto".

FILMS

Three Per Cent of Risk (Lenfilm Studios, USSR).

The main character is a test pilot whose work is full of risk. Cinema: "Leningrad" (12 Walter Ulbricht St), Metro Sokol.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (11 Molodetskaya Embankment, at the Rossiya Hotel). 21 — An evening with Galina Kereva singing Russian romances. 22, 23 — Performances by Marietta Berta with a variety ensemble (USSR).

Concert Hall at Central Post Office (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 22, 23 — Bliser Kirov (USSR).

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (13 Ulyevich St). An exhibition "Young Artists of Russia" featuring about 100 paintings, graphic sheets and items of sculpture made by recent graduates of the country's art schools. On display are also works by young masters of folk crafts from Pskov, Mordovia, Chuvashia, Cheboksary, Udmurtia, Mari-El, etc. Daily, except Mondays, 11 a.m. till 7 p.m. Metro Airport.

BUSINESS

USSR and India—reliable partners

The direct leads to the USSR Trade Representation in New Delhi, one of the important centres of Soviet-Indian trade cooperation. Business negotiations here: meetings, talks, business negotiations take place. Among the businessmen is Mr. K. G. Chatterjee, chairman and managing director of the firm K. G. Chatterjee & Co. Ltd. During one of his trips to our country as a member of a delegation from the Association of the Indian Engineering Industry, he carried out negotiations for deliveries to the USSR of a large consignment of industrial compressors and accessories arranged by the Government of India. Among the products of the Indian engineering industry are also the products of the Indian steel sector in India.

One often meet at the USSR Trade Representation in New Delhi L. L. Oswal, proprietor of the firm L. L. Oswal & Co. Pvt. Ltd. He is a native of India, the products of

which are well known in the Soviet Union.

The USSR is a reliable partner, says Mr. Oswal. Our trade with India offers a stable market for our goods and big orders. Thanks to this trade link, I can pay more attention to improving the quality of export goods, reducing their cost price and to the social problems of workers.

And here is the view of the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr. R. Bajaj: We don't have such good trade ties with any other country apart from the Soviet Union... It was decided to increase trade with the USSR twofold in accordance with an intergovernmental agreement for 5 years (from 1980 to 1984). But, in fact, the volume of trade was two and a half times.

In R. Bajaj's opinion, the profits accruing from trade with the Soviet Union are quite certain for India.

Cooperation in fishing

A special display at the Indian exhibition, which was devoted to cooperation in fishing, was the products of the Indian fishing industry.

Soviet designers, together with the Indian shipbuilders have developed the sixth generation of fishing ships. Their latest project is the vessel "Atlan-2000", which is superior to all the ships of this class in all parameters. Soviet and Indian experts have developed and introduced a mechanized line for loading and unloading frozen fish and fish meal in packets. Thanks to joint research in the Barents Sea, Soviet and Norwegian scientists have found an optimal regime for catching capelin. The application of their recommendations makes it possible to catch 2 million tonnes of this fish annually without any detriment to its stocks. And there are many such examples.

Long-term deal

The paper has already reported that a treaty of contract was signed in Moscow between VPO Prommashimport and the Finnish joint-stock company — on designing, building, expansion and reconstruction of the fourth phase of the Svetogorsk pulp and paper mill.

From the end of 1985 to July 1988, the Svetogorsk pulp and paper mill will be reconstructed, expanded and the construction of three phases of the Svetogorsk pulp and paper mill.

Since 1972 Pinnatrol has participated in the reconstruction, expansion and the construction of three phases of the Svetogorsk pulp and paper mill.

SPORTS

Football. Dynamo vs. Spartak. 20.08.85. 7 p.m.

Krylatskoye Rowing Canal (Metro Molodtsovskaya, bus 229). 23 — USSR championship. 11 a.m.

cow PSHM vs. Kineshma Volzhnina. 5 p.m.

PSHM stands for Football School of Youngsters. Kineshma is the textile centre in the Ivanovo Region.

WATER SKIS. Krylatskoye Rowing Canal (Metro Molodtsovskaya, bus 229). 23 — USSR championship. 11 a.m.

WEATHER

August 20-23. In Moscow, city and region, hot weather will persist on August 20. Day temperatures — 28°-29° with 24°-25° in the region. Torrential rains and thunderstorms in separate areas. On August 21-23 the hot weather will subside, short rainfalls, night temperatures of 11°-16°, and 10°-24° in the daytime.

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations for the second half of August 1985		
Canadian dollar	100	29.94
FRG mark	100	29.49
[Deutsche Mark]	100	13.66
Finland markka	100	9.55
French franc	100	6.99
Indian rupee	100	2.35
Italian lire	10,000	2.42
Japanese yen	1,000	81.30
US dollar	100	112.76

ON COMPENSATORY BASIS

A new form of cooperation — compensatory agreements — has been established in the practice of economic links between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Under the agreements the USSR renders technological and economic assistance in building enterprises in the DPRK and part of their output is then exported to the Soviet Union to pay for the assistance rendered. Among such enterprises is the Tondonggong factory of car batteries, plants of enamelled wires and micro-electric motors, a section of hot and cold-rolled steel sheets at the Kim Chak metallurgical plant. The agreements also provide for deliveries to the USSR of not less than 80 per cent of thus produced car batteries and enamelled wires, and not less than 80 per cent of microelectric motors. Deliveries of steel and steel sheets are meant to pay back credits received from the USSR for the expansion and construction of new sections at the Kim Chak plant.

Cooperation on compensatory basis diversifies Korean goods exported to the USSR and other countries and facilitates further development of the Korean economy. At the plants and factories built with Soviet assistance, as Korean specialists note, high-quality and reliable machines have been installed.

Contacts and contracts

The USSR will become the biggest foreign participant in the Leipzig Fair to be held from September 1 to 7. About 8,000 exhibits will be on display in the Soviet pavilion and open-air grounds. Visitors to the Fair will see nearly two-thirds of them for the first time. The Yakut Autonomous Republic will be represented by a separate section in the Soviet exposition.

A contract between the all-Union foreign trade association, Technopromimport, and the French firm, Vestra Union, has been signed at the USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade. It provides for building in Kiev on a turn-key basis a factory capable of sewing 250,000 men's suits annually.

Intourist news

ROUTES OF FRIENDSHIP

On August 10, a Friendship Train from Greece arrived at Ungvár, a check point at the Soviet border. It brought to our country 354 World War II veterans, participants in the Greek Resistance. The four were organized by Intourist and Greek tourist companies. A mass rally on the occasion of their arrival was attended by working people and the youth of the city. Friendship trains contribute a

The all-Union foreign trade association, Technopromimport, has concluded a number of contracts with the firms DDS and Pasilak (Denmark), Kogolo (Italy), Peja (the Netherlands), Chambon (France). The contracts envisage the delivery of equipment to the Soviet Union in 1985 and subsequent years for sugar and dairy industry plants, two leather footwear factories. They will also supply machines for packing drawings on fabrics and for clothes making.

The itinerary of this special train will cross via-cluses Kiev, Minsk, Leningrad and Moscow. In two weeks' time the Greek guests will visit the scenes of the greatest battles of World War II, museums of military history and memorial complexes; they will lay flowers to victims of fascism and meet Soviet war veterans and public.

Alexei KABANOV